Madison, Wis.
September 24, 1951.

Dear 'Phruss':

I hope that Shozo Inoki did not give you any nightmares. He wrote me several letters about his work from which I was able to glean just a small idea about it.

It seems that he has been following up the classical work of Ritz, Taliaferro and others on the relapses of trypanosomiasis in mice. Inoki claims that he has been able to obtain induced alterations of serological type by exposing trypanosomes to homologous antiserum for short periods. He claims in particular that these changes occur quickly, and without intervening growth (in contrast to the changes in ciliary antigens in Paramedium).

In addition to this, he made some incomprehensible observations on the removal of parabasal bodies with acriflavine dyes. This is probably what he wrote you about, but I don't know anything about it.

Inoki seems to be trying very hard to elicit an invitation to work in an Occidental laboratory. One of his friends visited the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda and our Enzyme Institute here, so that Inoki is convinced that all Western laboratories are equally paragons. We are so compressed here that it is out of the question for us to consider this; if you have the space, he might not do too badly.

Nothing much new worth mentioning. The Salmonella filtrable agent is definitely DNAse-resistant, and must be fairly large as it is partially retained by gradocol membrane apd .170 μ. The relationship to L-forms (Horowitz properly labels them hell-forms) is still problematical. Esther has clear evidence now that lambda segregates as if it were a chromosomal character: for example, lysogenic diploids which segregate sensitive and lysogenic haploids with parental couplings to other markers. The results might mean that there is a mutation like k-K in relation to kappa in Paramecium, but in this case the mutation would have to occur with unusual frequency when sensitive cells are exposed to lambda and become lysogenic,

Sincerely,

Joshua Lederberg